

THE CANAL RIDER

And Other Amendments on Rivers and Harbors Bill

ARE DISTURBING ELEMENTS

Which Seriously Threaten the Fate of the Measure.

A SOLUTION IS HOPED FOR

However, Through a Compromise. West Virginia's Representatives are Ready to Vote for the Nicaragua Canal Scheme at any Time--Will be of Immense Benefit to the Coal Trade of this State--The Army Reorganization Bill Passes the Senate by a Vote of 55 to 13.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.--A disturbing element in the business of the Congress in the last week of the session is the addition to the rivers and harbors bill by the senate, of sundry amendments, which are not approved by the house committee and some of the representatives. The Nicaragua canal rider, it is believed, would have met with but little opposition, but there are other amendments, including appropriations for improvements rejected by the house committee, and a project for the addition to the general scheme of improvements of a plan for irrigating the arid plains of the west, which last was added upon the motion of Senator Warren, of Wyoming, that are causing no little friction.

But of the general discussion of the situation, amicable adjustment is more than probable. The diversified interests represented in the rivers and harbors bill, to say nothing of the general desire for the construction of a canal through the isthmus to connect the two oceans, will bring about a solution. There is, however, no unanimity, tonight. It will have to come through compromise.

It was reported this evening that Representative Burton had declared the rivers and harbors committee would refuse to report the bill with the senate amendments back to the house, and let the measure die with the present Congress rather than to submit to the "dictation" of the senate. This, however, was later denied, and it was stated that no considerable number of the representatives, if any, hold so radical a view. Some have said that a portion of the senate amendments must come off. If this view is held by a majority, the senate must of course yield, and it doubtless will in preference to losing the bill.

West Virginia Representatives.

The great benefit which West Virginia will derive from the construction of the Nicaragua canal makes of each of the state's representatives an advocate of the construction. Representative Dovenor is not pleased with the action of the senate in loading down the rivers and harbors bill to the danger point, but when interviewed tonight, said:

"I am heartily in favor of the construction of a canal across the isthmus, of course. It should be, and I believe will be built, but I am not in favor of all the amendments proposed by the senate. I do not believe in clapping on riders, which, if adopted at all, must be put through without time for consideration. It is not fair treatment. The canal project is a good enough thing to stand on its own merits."

Asked if he believed the amendments would jeopardize the rivers and harbors bill, he answered in the negative. He is hopeful of securing all he has so faithfully labored for at this session.

Representative Miller said: "I am ready to vote for the senate amendment which provides for the Nicaragua canal. Personally it will not benefit me to have the canal built, but think of the coal area of the state. We have coal enough in West Virginia to supply the world with fuel for a thousand years."

Benefits to this State.

"With a canal through the isthmus at least seven thousand miles will be taken off the distance between West Virginia and San Francisco, and the great Pacific coast. Coal could be sent down the Ohio and the Mississippi rivers, through the gulf and by way of the canal to practically a new market, with but the ordinary dangers of water transportation. That is one big item in favor of the canal."

Representative Dayton is for adoption of the canal amendment. "I regard the proposition as one of the most important of the present Congress," he said. "In time of peace a canal to bring us nearer the great west will be of immense benefit to commerce. In time of war, should we again be visited with that affliction, a waterway connecting the two oceans, without the danger and delay of a trip around the coast, will be of incalculable service. The opportunity for me to vote for the amendment, if in proper shape, cannot come too quickly."

Senator Elkins, as a member of the commerce committee of his branch of Congress, is zealously laboring for both the rivers and harbors appropriations and the canal.

The committee considering the rivers and harbors bill, failed late tonight, to reach a final conclusion on the Nicaragua amendment, or any other feature, but adjourned until Wednesday at 10 a. m.

WORK IN CONGRESS.

Senate Passes the Army Reorganization Bill--Gorman's Restrictive Amendment in Modified Form Accepted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.--After a contest that will be memorable in the history of the senate, the compromise army reorganization bill was passed this evening at 7:10, 55 to 12. When the senate convened at 11 o'clock this morning it seemed more than likely that the bill might not be passed during the day. Mr. Gorman, of Maryland, insisted that the army should be reorganized, not only by the present Congress, but by any Congress that might succeed it. For several hours it appeared probable that the bill would be passed, but it was not until late tonight that an agreement was reached. Mr. Gorman's amendment, in a slightly modified form, was accepted.

The notable speech of the day against the measure was made by Mr. Vest, of

Missouri, but his brilliant eloquence availed nothing against the measure as finally agreed upon.

To-night the senate took up the sundry civil bill and completed its reading, all of the committee amendments being agreed to except those relating to the District of Columbia. The bill was then laid aside to be completed to-morrow.

The house was in session seven hours to-day and sent to the senate two more appropriation bills, the army, which had been under consideration for several days, and the fortifications. The former carried about \$78,000,000 and the latter approximately \$4,700,000. The final conference report upon the Indian appropriation bill was also adopted. The only amendment of importance attached to the army bill to-day was one giving two months' extra pay to enlisted men in the regular army who served during the limits of the United States during the war with Spain, and one month's extra pay to those who served in the United States. The discussion of the administration's policy relative to the Philippines which has been occupying the attention of the members to the exclusion of almost everything else during the consideration of the appropriation bills for the last two weeks, was continued to-day, several speeches being made on the subject.

Mr. Dockery (Dem., Mo.), the leading Democrat on the appropriation committee, asserted that the appropriations for this Congress would reach \$1,600,000,000.

DELAWARE DEADLOCK.

Factional Fight to be Arbitrated by Senator Elkins and Representative Grosvenor.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER. WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.--It was noised abroad this evening that the Delaware Republicans, representing both factions, had agreed to leave the solution of their troubles to Senator Elkins and Representative Grosvenor.

The two gentlemen were invited by telegraph to come to Dover to-night, with the understanding that the deadlock in the legislature, which prevents the election of a senator, would be broken upon such basis as they might propose, and that the election would result to-morrow. In other words, the Republicans pledged themselves to abide by the terms proposed by the Democrats.

General Grosvenor could not leave the city to-night, and a telegram was sent stating if the matter could be deferred until to-morrow the invitation would be accepted.

Internal Revenue Transfer.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER. WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.--Hon. W. E. Miller has been proposed for appointment as deputy commissioner of internal revenue. The term of Mr. Scott ends to-morrow, and his successor, Col. Wilson, will take charge March 1. When asked this evening as to the prospects for appointment, Mr. Miller said he knew nothing whatever about it, that he had not been consulted in the matter.

West Virginia Personalities.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER. WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.--Col. W. E. Crooks and Mrs. Crooks, of Keyser, W. Va., are in the city. Their little daughter, who is with them, is slightly ill. They will take her home to-morrow, should she be able to travel.

Rests with Next Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.--A favorable report on the proposed constitutional amendment prohibiting polygamists from being elected to Congress, was made at the house to-day by Representative Capron, of Rhode Island, in behalf of the committee on election of president and vice president. It refers to the case of Representative-elect Brigham H. Roberts, of Utah, as one of the causes for renewing attention to the subject. After reviewing this case, the report states that its determination rests with the next Congress.

CUBAN MARAUDERS

Raid a Sugar Plantation--Prisoners Turned over to Authorities.

HAVANA, Feb. 27.--The owners of the Toledo plantation, near Marianao, complained to General Fitzhugh Lee recently that Cuban soldiers carried away tons of sugar every day, for the purpose of eating it.

Major Russell B. Harrison, the provost marshal, with a guard of twenty-five men, went to the plantation yesterday, caught fifty Cubans and disarmed them. A number of others escaped. As the provost guard was marching back, about 500 Cuban soldiers came running over the hills, brandishing their rifles. Major Harrison believed that a rescue was intended, and he aligned his men, and ordered them to load their rifles. He then directed a Spanish-speaking soldier to tell the Cubans that they must not come any nearer else he would shoot. Followed by a crowd of Cubans, Major Harrison and the prisoners marched to the headquarters of General Mayl Rodriguez, a Cuban commander, to whom the prisoners were transferred, the major taking a receipt for them.

The American military authorities treat the Cuban soldiers as though they belonged to a foreign army, not punishing them in the civil courts, but committing them to the justice of their own commanders.

EPISODE CLOSED.

Nicaraguan Revolution Ended by Defeat of Insurgents.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Feb. 27. (via Galveston).--The government troops under General Boulanger, from Greytown, attacked and captured the bluff in front of Bluefields.

General Reyes, the insurgent leader, fled for protection to the British consulate at Bluefields. He will surrender without further resistance, thus closing the revolution.

Episcopal Rector Resigns.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER. MARTINSBURG, W. Va., Feb. 27.--Rev. Henry Thomas tendered his resignation yesterday, as rector of the Trinity Episcopal church of this city. His resignation takes effect at once. Rev. Thomas has had charge of the rectory since 1888, and has gained many friends, who very reluctantly see him go away. Mr. Thomas has accepted a call to the St. Peter's church, of Smyrna, Delaware. He will assume charge of his new field of labor about April 1.

THEY HAVE ENOUGH.

The Filipinos are Said to be Very Willing to Quit.

TWO SPANISH COMMISSIONERS

Visit Aguinaldo at Malolos--They Report that the Rebels While not yet Prepared to Release the Spanish Prisoners Would be Pleased to Turn Over Two Americans, Whom They Have Been "Boarding" for Six Weeks, on the Payment of \$30. Authorities at Washington Claim there is Nothing in the Situation to Cause Alarm for Safety of American Troops.

MANILA, Feb. 27, 6:15 p. m.--Two Spanish commissioners, Senors Rosatio and Abogado, who were permitted to pass through our lines and confer with Aguinaldo with reference to the Spanish prisoners at Malolos, returned through our lines this morning near Calocan, with sealed dispatches for the Spaniards. The commissioners said that Aguinaldo and Sandiko were both at Malolos, and inclined to pacific overtures. While the Filipinos are not yet prepared to surrender the Spanish prisoners, they will gladly release two Americans who have been held for six weeks, on the payment of \$30, the value of food and clothing furnished to them.

Shortly afterwards the rebels sent out a flag of truce borne by Commandant Sinfonoso de la Cruz and several hundred of the enemy left the Filipino line, saying, "No, quier." "Mas Comate." "Americanos Mucho Bueno!"

The commandant said that fully 8,000 of his men had had enough and were anxious to surrender.

Among the enemy in the jungle many women and children were visible. A woman laid down her rifle and attempted to cross with the parleyers, but she was sent back.

After the party returned to the American lines the enemy on the right fired a volley, the bullets dropping at their feet.

The casualties to date are \$3 killed and 347 wounded.

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM

For the Safety of American Troops at Manila--The Remarkably Reprehensible Conduct of Col. Rios.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.--There is nothing in the situation at Manila to cause alarm for the safety of the American troops, in the opinion of well informed administration officials. Since General Otis cabled Saturday evening to this effect, there has come no word from him tending to qualify the statement in any sense. Admiral Dewey has not been heard from further according to Secretary Long, and from this absence of positive news the officials draw the conclusion that nothing has happened to warrant apprehension.

Respecting the reported landing of foreign marines at Manila, not a word of confirmation has been received at either the war department or the navy department. A press dispatch received several days ago mentioned the landing of a few British blue jackets each evening to wet down the British consulate, a measure of protection from fire during the intensely dry season in the Philippines and it is probable that this is the foundation for the Madrid story of a general landing.

Some notice is beginning to be taken here of the markedly hostile reports that are being cabled to Madrid by Col. Rios, the ranking Spanish officer at Manila, and if he persists in this course he may be called to account by General Otis, who probably does not understand what the officer is doing. Technically Rios is a prisoner of war and his actions are subject to the complete control of the United States officers at Manila. His reports it is said in official circles here, have been uniformly misstatements of facts, or gross distortions of them with the plain purpose of giving a false impression of the weakness of the American position in the Philippines, perhaps with a deliberate purpose to justify some of the powers to recognize the belligerency of the insurgents. The latter are believed to be suffering from lack of war supplies and such recognition at the hands of even one of the nations whose positions border on the China sea would be of the greatest assistance to their cause.

The Absurdity of It.

LONDON, Feb. 27.--The Berlin correspondent of the Times emphasizing what he calls "the absurdity of most of the stories regarding friction between the Germans and Americans at Manila," says:

"The German cruiser Irene left the Philippines over a fortnight ago and is now on her way from Hong Kong to Amoy. As for Vice Admiral Von Diederichs, he left the Philippines months ago."

Property Loss at Manila.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.--A special from Manila says: An idea of the extent of the loss by fires in the suburbs of Manila since Wednesday, may be obtained from the figures herewith given: Sixty buildings of stone and one hundred and fifty substantial wooden structures with iron roofs were destroyed. In addition 8,000 Nipa houses of the natives were burned.

No Orders Given the Iowa.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.--It is stated by Captain Crowninshield, chief of the navigation bureau, and by all of the other naval officials concerned that the department has given no orders to the Iowa to proceed from San Francisco to Manila, and that none are in contemplation. It will be at least two months before the repairs to the Iowa can be completed.

GARDNER GETS DECISION

In ten Round Bout with Hopkins at Cincinnati, Last Night.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 27.--Oscar Gardner secured the decision over Joe Hopkins, colored, of Rochester, N. Y., in a ten-round bout before the People's athletic club here to-night for a purse of \$500. Gardner clearly outgeneralled and outfought his man from the start, securing a knock-down in the second, fourth and seventh rounds, respectively. The bout saved Hopkins in the seventh, he going to his corner in a groggy condition. Gardner used straight left

jabs almost exclusively and in the tenth round he tried for a knockout with his right. At the conclusion of the bout Hopkins was all but out.

GREAT SURPRISE

Expressed in Philadelphia Political Circles Over District Attorney Rothermel's Action.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 27.--Political circles were shaken to the center by the unexpected postponement of the Quay trial to-day and there is speculation in every quarter as to the causes which brought it about. There is little doubt that both sides were ready to go on. All the parties were on hand and everything was apparently in readiness when District Attorney Rothermel arose and asked Judge Beidler to postpone the trial, "because the commonwealth was not ready." As soon as the sensation caused by this announcement had subsided, Messrs. Shields and Shapley, counsel for Senator Quay and his son, put in a vigorous protest against further delay, but the court granted the request and fixed April 10 for the trial.

When questioned afterwards, the district attorney declined to give any reason for the postponement, but added that he submitted the entire subject to Judge Beidler before making the application and the judge had approved the reasons. He added significantly that the postponement was a duty to the commonwealth.

Sensor Quay declined to say anything about the case except to express his disappointment at the delay, but Senator Penrose made a statement to-night, in which he says among other things:

"I am not surprised at the outcome of Senator Quay's case. Everyone who has known the facts of this controversy has realized that the prosecution has been the outcome of the most villainous political conspiracy ever entered into to destroy a public man. The conspiracy was conceived on the day when the People's Bank failed and was carefully concocted so that the prosecution could be brought to influence the general election last November. Senator Quay's political opponents have resorted to this last desperate attempt to destroy him as a political leader in Pennsylvania. There never was anything in the case against him and I doubt whether any serious thought was ever entertained that a conviction could be secured. The political effect of the prosecution was the object in view. Had he not been a candidate for re-election for United States senator, no one would ever have thought of prosecuting him in connection with the affairs of the People's bank."

Rumors were afloat all day, one that the trial had been postponed because the death of former state treasurer Hagwood had minimized the chances of Senator Quay's conviction and another, which gained the greatest credence, that a member of the jury panel had informed the district attorney of an attempt at impersonation.

POLITICIANS SURPRISED

At Postponement of Quay's Trial. Opinions are Somewhat Diversified.

McCarrell Jury Bill.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 27.--The postponement of the trial of Senator Quay created a sensation among the legislators and politicians at Harrisburg. Captain James M. Clark, who is in charge at the Quay headquarters, says it is an outrage. He claims Senator Quay was ready and anxious to go ahead with the trial, and that his friends had every assurance that he would be honorably acquitted.

Sensor Meredith, a strong Quay man, says the postponement means the election of Senator Quay this week. Senator McCarrell, another Quayite, is certain his jury bill will become a law before the time fixed for the trial.

Captain William Hasson, one of the house Democratic leaders, is confident District Attorney Rothermel has good reasons to ask that the case go over, and says the postponement will have no effect on the senatorial deadlock, except to prolong it until after the trial.

This seems to be the general opinion of the leaders of the faction opposed to Senator Quay. E. A. Van Valkenburg, the leader of the anti-Quay forces, says the postponement was a great surprise.

OLIVER'S CANDIDACY.

Nothing will be Done Until Senator Quay Lowers his Flag.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 27.--State Senators David Martin and J. B. Henry and Receiver of Taxes W. J. Rooney, of Philadelphia, were again in Pittsburgh to-day, the guests of Senator William Flinn.

Sensor Martin was averse to talking politics. He said there was nothing to tell. When asked if there was any prospect of a change in the senatorial situation at Harrisburg, he replied that he did not know of any. He had not heard of the proposed arrangement by which Henry W. Oliver was to be advanced as a compromise candidate for the seat of Senator Quay. Mr. Martin said:

"There will be no change in the situation until Mr. Quay lowers his flag."

When it was suggested that friends of Senator Quay say that he has never yet lowered his flag, the Philadelphian, replied:

"Yes, but he has never been up against anything like the present position."

Mr. Martin would not say more; nor would any of the other members of the party talk. Senator Flinn said he knew nothing about Henry W. Oliver as a compromise candidate.

Chairman Elkin's Statement.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 27.--Republican State Chairman EEKIN who returned from Philadelphia this evening, said:

"Senator Quay and his friends very naturally feel a keen disappointment that he was not permitted to prove in open court at this time the falsity of the charges preferred against him. His enemies have been filling the columns of the newspapers for weeks with intimations that he was afraid to face a jury of his peers on the questions involved. The senator, as is his habit, said nothing in answer to the abuse heaped upon him, but prepared for the trial and was in court ready and anxious to proceed. His persecutors, however, by their actions have practically said that they do not wish to give him the benefit of an immediate trial. It suits them better to delay the case so as to gain any possible advantage. It is my opinion that such tactics will not commend themselves to the intelligent consideration of the people of the state. It is more apparent now than ever that these persecutions are a part of the political campaign of his enemies. Such tactics cannot avail him with. Senator Quay will be fully acquitted of these charges and he will be his own successor in the United States senate."

A DRAMATIC TURN

To the Celebrated Mrs. Kate Adams' Poisoning Case.

MOLINEUX IS ARRESTED

Charged with the Crime, Which also Involves the Death of H. C. Barnett.

The Final Proceedings of the Inquest of a Very Sensational Character--The Dramatic Identification of Molineux as the man who Rented a Letter Box Under the Name of Barnett--A Complicated Case.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.--Roland Burnham Molineux, son of General Leslie Molineux, of Brooklyn, was arrested to-night, charged with murdering Mrs. Katherine J. Adams, in this city, on December 28, 1898. He was locked up in the Tombs prison.

The arrest followed the verdict of the coroner's inquest, accusing him of the crime. While the inquest was into the death of Mrs. Adams, it also went into the circumstances of the death of Henry C. Barnett, of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, who was poisoned by a powder received through the mail, as was Mrs. Adams. The cases are so closely connected that they can scarcely be considered separately.

The proceedings of the final day of the inquest were sensational in the highest degree. The case had dragged along monotonously, as it seemed, examined for the sole issue, as it seemed, of contradicting Harry Cornish's testimony in minor details or of eliciting suggestions as to a motive that might have led Cornish to commit the crime. The newspapers from the beginning had stuck to Molineux as the person most to be suspected, but the prosecuting officials apparently never harbored such a thought. The examiner was kind and genial when Molineux was on the stand, gruff and severe when dealing with Cornish.

The Last Act.

The curtain rose on the last act of the melodrama this afternoon. A shopkeeper who rented private letter boxes swore positively that Molineux was his patron, using the name of "H. C. Barnett." Molineux had moved long ago that the bottle of medicine had been sent to that letter box. Then the handwriting experts were called, and one after another declared that the hand that wrote the address on the poison package and forged the names of Harry Cornish and H. C. Barnett to letters sent to drug firms, ordering powder medicine, was the hand of Roland B. Molineux. The experts were absolutely certain in their identification of the penmanship, and would make no qualification of their statements. District Attorney Gardner then summed up the case, directly accusing Molineux.

The jury brought in a verdict charging Molineux with the murder, and he was at once arrested, and committed to the Tombs without bail.

Molineux is a member of the New York Athletic Club, and was, until his quarrel with Harry Cornish, a prominent member of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, from which he resigned because of that quarrel. Molineux's father is a paint manufacturer, and is reputed to be a millionaire. The prisoner had gone in good society, being of excellent address and manners and was well known to a great fortune. His counsel is Bartow S. Weeks, of the New York Athletic Club, and a personal enemy of Harry Cornish.

Dramatic Identification.

The identification of Molineux by Heckman was dramatic. After testifying to his business, and that he had rented a letter box for one month to a man who had given the name of H. C. Barnett, and that this man called for letters about sixteen or twenty times, Mr. Osborne asked the witness:

"Could you recognize him if you saw him again?"

"Yes," said Heckman.

"Who is he?" demanded Mr. Osborne.

Heckman answered:

"Mr. Molineux. There he is." Molineux heard the accusation without changing color or a trace of agitation. He leaned forward with his hands on the table, and stared steadily at Heckman, and then said emphatically:

"I never saw that man in Forty-second street (where Heckman's letter box agency is). I saw him at the hotel where I was on exhibition, and at Newark, where a man brought him to me, and asked if 'I was the man.' He's a liar."

"That's all," said Mr. Osborne, quietly. Despite Mr. Weeks' efforts to have Heckman cross-examined, he was allowed to leave the stand, the coroner saying that he promised the district attorney to conduct the investigation in full. That closed the incident, and Emma Miller, the Newark saleswoman, who sold a silver holder similar to that which held the bromo seltzer bottle, was called to the stand.

Gardner's Speech.

It was just 4:35 o'clock when District Attorney Gardner arose and announced that all the evidence in the hands of the people had been given and he faced the jury and began to sum up the case. He explained to the jury the reasons for his delay in bringing the case to an investigation, saying that it was necessary to determine whether Mrs. Adams had in reality died of poison. Prof. Witthaus did discover poison in the contents of the bottle and as soon as it was possible for the district attorney's office to go ahead with the inquest, it did so.

"In consequence of the publicity which this case was given," continued Mr. Gardner, "certain persons became suspicious and were put on their guard. Certain methods had therefore to be adopted to disarm suspicion. The first witness who was placed on the stand, (Cornish), was made to suspect that he was the guilty party, and the evidence he gave was the evidence of a man full of consternation. But in this direction we disarmed suspicion from the really guilty person. Now the very next man to go upon the stand, (Molineux) was the person that the people had settled upon."

"How the community reached this conclusion is a question. When this witness was called and my able assistant treated him in such an apologetic manner it was done to disarm him of suspicion. There was a general feeling of anger against the district attorney's office and the account. But we had a duty to perform. We were in a position to make it appear that Cornish really was the guilty person. Then the guilty persons, seeing that he was not suspected, were perfectly willing to give us all the handwriting we wanted, and we got it."

Continuing, he said: "You have just seen the evidence as given by these experts in handwriting. That seems to me to be conclusive. There is another

element in this case of wonderful importance. That is the circumstantial evidence which was brought out. There was the purchase of the bottle holder. Where was that bought? In Newark on the 21st day of December. Roland B. Molineux was in Newark on that day. Where was it mailed? On the Broadway side of the postoffice, Molineux was in that vicinity at the time it was mailed."

Colonel Gardiner then went on to tell the circumstances under which Molineux admitted on the stand he met his wife and said:

Jealousy or Hate.

"Now that woman's character (meaning Mrs. Molineux), has been portrayed in this court room by her own testimony. For a thousand years down to the present time, murders of this kind, it has been demonstrated, have been committed on account of two reasons--jealousy or hate--and in the large majority of instances either by a woman or a degenerate."

Mr. Gardner then again alluded to the character of Mrs. Molineux and designated her a "woman."

The Motive.

"It is clear that Mrs. Molineux loved Barnett, but knew Molineux had good prospects and she wanted to be taken care of. There's the motive," said Mr. Gardner.

Colonel Gardiner here took up Molineux's hatred of Cornish and spoke of Molineux's visits to Chinatown, and his intimacy with persons there.

Coming down to the hiring of the letter boxes, Colonel Gardiner said: "In one instance the box was rented in the name of H. C. Barnett. It was not Barnett who hired it. Who was it? You heard a witness on this stand this very day swear that he saw Molineux there ten or twenty times, and identified him as hiring the box in Barnett's name. Then there was another letter box hired in the name of Harry S. Cornish, and a letter was received there from Frederick Stearns, of Detroit, in answer to one written by 'H. S. Cornish,' making inquiries about Harpster. If the person who wrote that letter of inquiry had known that Cornish was acquainted with Mr. Stearns he would probably not have selected Cornish's name. Now you have seen witnesses go up on this stand as experts in handwriting and heard them testify that the man who wrote those letters signed 'Harry Cornish' and 'H. C. Barnett,' wrote the address on the package of poison. Is there any doubt in your minds that Roland B. Molineux did it?"

Colonel Gardiner then said that the letters to his mind had been written by a degenerate.

It was 5:45 o'clock when Col. Gardiner concluded his summing up and after a brief charge to the jury by Coroner Hart, the case was given in the hands of the jury and the eleven men went out to deliberate, with the result above noted.

NATIONAL STEEL COMPANY.

Result of the Election of Directors and Officers--Wheeling men in it.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.--The organization of the National Steel Company was perfected and the transfer of the properties included made at a meeting in Chicago to-day. The election of officers and directors resulted as follows:

W. E. Reis, president; Henry Wick, R. M. Gilbert, vice-presidents; William S. Baldwin, secretary and auditor; F. S. Wheeler, treasurer; directors, W. E. Reis, New Castle, Pa.; Henry Wick, Myron Wick, Youngstown, Ohio; R. M. Gilbert, Columbus, Ohio; A. M. Carter, Bellaire, Ohio; James McLaughlin, New York; D. G. Reid, Chicago; Warner Arms, Chicago; W. B. Leeds, Chicago; W. T. Graham, Chicago; W. H. Moore, J. H. Moore, Chicago; John Topping, Wheeling, W. Va.; James B. Hill, New York; F. S. Wheeler, Chicago.

Executive committee: W. E. Reis, W. H. Moore, R. M. Gilbert, Henry Wick, D. G. Reid, W. B. Leeds, F. S. Wheeler. The company has an authorized capital stock of \$39,000,000. The companies absorbed are the following: Ohio Steel Company, Youngstown, Ohio; Shenango Valley Steel Company, New Castle, Pa.; Bellaire Steel Company, Bellaire, Ohio; Aetna-Standard Steel & Iron Company, Bridgeport, Ohio; King, Gilbert & Warner, Columbus, Ohio; Buhl Steel and Sharon Iron companies, Sharon, Pa.; Union Iron and Steel company, Youngstown, Ohio.

HOLDS HIS OWN.

Kipling a Very Sick Man, and Crisis not yet Passed--Slight Improvement Noted.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.--The latest bulletins of Drs. Janeway and Dunham last night indicate that the condition of Rudyard Kipling is slightly improved.

It was said that the patient had no convulsions during the day; that there was no fear of meningitis. The heart was weak, but digitals strengthened it well. At 12:30 this morning, Drs. Janeway and Dunham gave out the following bulletin:

Mr. Kipling is, as at the last report, holding his own. The advent of a crisis may be delayed, as the inflammation has developed in the upper portion of the lungs, while the heart originally affected has nearly resolved. The severity of the disease during the past few days has been due to the advance of the inflammation upward, while the parts originally affected were not yet available for respiration."

At 2 a. m. it was announced that the condition of the patient had not